

On September 30, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**16868. Adulteration and misbranding of Knewitz's Stopake powders. U. S. v. 12 Dozen Packages of Knewitz's Stopake Powders. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23401. I. S. No. 01550. S. No. 1534.)**

On February 15, 1929, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 12 dozen packages of Knewitz's Stopake powders, remaining in the original packages at St. Louis, Mo., in possession of the Narco Drug Co., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce by G. Knewitz, from East St. Louis, Ill., on or about January 3, 1929, by a salesman of the Narco Drug Co., to St. Louis, Mo., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of acetanilid (3.01 grains per capsule), and aspirin (6.06 grains).

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that its strength, quality, or purity fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, namely, that each powder contained "Acetanilid 3½ grains per dose."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the package, "Contains acetanilid 3½ grains per dose," was false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the package failed to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of acetanilid contained in the article. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, (carton and display carton) "Neuralgia, Toothache, Rheumatism, Backache, \* \* \* Grippe, Earache, Sore Joints, Ache, Pain and Soreness," (circular) "Grippe, Earache, Rheumatism, Sore Joints, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Toothache, Backache, Womens Pains, Neuralgia, Toothache \* \* \* Rheumatism, Sciatica, Sore Joints \* \* \* Grippe, Influenza Burn \* \* \* Boils, Carbuncles, and Felons \* \* \* Earache," were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On June 18, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**16869. Misbranding of Pronto. U. S. v. 24 Dozen Packages of Pronto. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23469. I. S. No. 05581. S. No. 1631.)**

On February 27, 1929, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 24 dozen packages of Pronto, remaining in the original and unbroken packages at Tampa, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped by the National Drug Products (Inc.), from Albany, Ga., on or about January 21, 1929, and transported from the State of Georgia into the State of Florida, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of ammonium salicylate, glycerin, small amounts of potassium, antimony, and free ammonia, traces of magnesium, chlorides, and sulphates, and an extract of a laxative plant drug.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the labels, "Through this remedy your greatest health-enemies (\* \* \* grippe, and flu germs) have been inactivated," were false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, (bottle) "Grippe \* \* \* Coughs \* \* \* Sore Throat," (carton) "Grippe \* \* \* Coughs \* \* \* Sore Throat \* \* \* Chronic Constipation \* \* \* valuable aid in \* \* \* Bronchitis, Sore Throat and Hoarseness, \* \* \* anyone with a sensitive throat, will find this preparation \* \* \* help in keeping the throat in the pink of condition," (circular) "Grippe. This disease is so akin to Flu that we recommend the same treatment; that is, two tea-

spoonfuls every hour and a half to two hours until relief is felt, \* \* \* Flu \* \* \* Coughs \* \* \* Sore Throat \* \* \* Bronchitis \* \* \* Use as a gargle and swallow. Use in this manner until relief is obtained \* \* \* Whooping Cough: Notice the patient so you can tell about what time the coughing spell is coming on and just before each coughing spell give one to two teaspoonfuls. Croup \* \* \* begin administering Pronto as follows: Children six years and under, half teaspoonful every thirty minutes to an hour until relieved. Children above six years of age, one to two teaspoonfuls. Continue until relieved, then \* \* \* Asthma: In cases of asthma, use the same directions as above given for bronchitis sufferers. Neuralgia: Take two teaspoonfuls every one or two hours until relief is obtained, \* \* \* Indigestion \* \* \* Constipation: Chronic \* \* \* Female Pains: Two teaspoonfuls every three or four hours, preceding the symptoms of the pains if possible. How To Get the Best Results with Pronto \* \* \* The first few doses of Pronto are going to make you feel better—much better—but our advice is to keep up the treatment until the medicine has had the opportunity to thoroughly repair the damage to your system before thinking of leaving it off. The average sickness is not instantaneous, but the result of a gradual weakening or breaking down of the system which has been going on over a period of days, weeks or months, and it is not logical to assume that such condition can be thoroughly corrected in a day or so. Immediate relief can be expected, but it requires time and treatment to put the depleted system back to its normal, germ-resisting powers. \* \* \* take two or three bottles if necessary—and get your system in the proper condition to avoid a relapse or other more serious troubles which so often follows colds, coughs and flu. \* \* \* through this remedy your greatest health-enemies (\* \* \* grippe and flu germs), have been inactivated, and since no one is immune from the ravages of these health-destroying pests, the knowledge you will gain from reading this folder will, sooner or later, prove [of] inestimable value to you and mayhap be the means of saving you, some of your family or friends from serious suffering. The after-danger from \* \* \* grippe or flu is to be feared more than the disease itself, leaving as it does a weakened bronchial tract that is susceptible to serious bronchial or pulmonary breakdown. This new discovery, Pronto, not only stops the \* \* \* grippe or flu, but minimizes the possibility of a weakened system afterwards. No matter \* \* \* how painful the grippe, how aggravating the flu, or how frigid you feel, a few doses of this remarkable prescription will bring almost instant relief. The system immediately absorbs it reducing the fever, alleviating pain and preventing more serious complications \* \* \*. The same medicines used for treating \* \* \* grippe or flu will also prove valuable in the treatment of other ailments as described further on in this folder," were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On October 3, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**16870. Misbranding of Tydings' Turpentine Man's remedy. U. S. v. 16 Bottles of Tydings' Turpentine Man's Remedy. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23876. S. No. 2069.)**

On July 9, 1929, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of South Carolina, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 16 bottles of Tydings' Turpentine Man's remedy, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Columbia, S. C., alleging that the article had been shipped by Tydings & Co., from Ocala, Fla., on June 13, 1929, and transported from the State of Florida into the State of South Carolina, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of potassium iodide, salicylic acid, sugar, extracts of plant drugs including a laxative drug, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the bottle and carton labels and in the circular, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, (bottle label) "Remedy for Stiffening [Stiffened] Joints," (carton label) "Remedy \* \* \* for Rheumatism, for Stiffening [Stiffened] and Aching Bones and Muscles," (circular) "Remedy for Stiffened and Aching Bones and Muscles," were false